PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING. AND SUNDAY ...... \$6.00 

SUNDAY ONLY .... Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty-free cents
EVENING AND SUNDAY..... Thirty free cents sphone | Editorial Rooms 486 Business Office 1640 Circulation Department 263

THE TIMES COMPANY, WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS. President.

Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week ended January 12, 1901, was as follows:
Sunday, January 6. 21,435
Monday, January 7. 39,102
Theeday, January 8. 30,418
Wednesday, January 9. 30,647
Flursday, January 10. 39,934
Friday, January 11. 39,145
Saturday, January 12. 39,573 Daily average (Sunday, 21,436, excepted). 39,363

The more we hear about the probability that the subsidy job is doomed to defeat in this session of Congress, the stranger such a proposition sounds. Why should it fail? Ways were found to make the sugar tariff schedule slip through exactly as required by the Sugar Trust. We do not assume to describe those ways. There have been people unkind enough to say that a boom in sugar shares helped out considerably.

If one slimy measure can be propelled on its own emollience, why not another? Have Republican statesmen become so pure since Credit Mobilier and Southern Pacific days that there is nothing to attract them in a bill supported by a most magnificent and opulent lobby, and one good for nine million dollars a year to its beneficiaries? Is that the trouble, or are those who hope to reap the rich reward treating the subject in a niggardly spirit? There is a screw loose somewhere, if a plain common sense scheme of loot like the subsidy job is in danger of defeat now or at any other time.

Mr. Edmunds on the Canal Treaty. We printed in our morning issue : most instructive paper contributed by the Hon. George F. Edmunds to "Har-

er's Weekly," on the subject of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which every good American should read. What the ex-Senator has to say in his brief article is not new, because his views in the connection have been well known, and are in exact line with the arguments and contentions of this journal, since the day when the startling Hay-Pauncefote surprise was first sprung upon the country. Nevertheless, the opinion of so great a constitutional lawyer and jurisconsuit as Mr. Edmunds is on all sides admitted to be, cannot be otherwise than important at a diplomatic juncture like the present one. That it coincides with our own convictions almost absolutely is an incident which is not perhaps at all strange.

We may be permitted to say, in passing, that people who read the daily papers and possibly imagine that the things they see in editorial form are merely the personal and general ideas of individual writers, do not realize the earnest effort which journals of high political and international purpose devote to the elucidation of great public questions, before theories or conclusions with regard to them are presented to the public. In a matter so completely involving the honor and dignity of the nation, and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, this or any other organ of public opinion would be false to its mission and the public trust which a national paper has imposed upon it, to expound international as well as national law and duty. at first fortify itself with best opinion extant on any subject which it might consider vital to the interests or

to the general good of the country. Ex-Senator Edmunds as will be seen from his paper, is thoroughly convinced ton, in the most favorable light. The pre agreement which the Senate ratified was justice to the trust in seeking to expebetween Secretary Clayton and the Brit- lawful and orderly appeal to the Venezue ish Government. What the negotiators lan courts for an adjudication of the difained the following provision:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over said ship canal: (meaning the ship canal proposed in 1859) agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragus Coda Bier that American Coda Bier that colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion er Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, any part of Central America."

It is a matter of history, of which any man can convince himself by reading the proceeded to work that deposit. Under debates in the Senate on the subject in the Venezuelan mining laws the Warnerthe isthmus which separates North Amer- | phalt Trust. The two concerns then sideration upon which it was to be con- cided not to be within the boundaries of them that the treaty included the British so, it appealed to the United States, as settlement of Honduras, or the Boy Isl- has been seen.

would have been rejected. United States. It could not under our Constitution, any more than could an agreement by a Republican boss to transfer part of Alaska to the British Crown, in not help in the smallest degree to cover consideration of Ministerial help to float an American industrial scheme of monopoly in London. That being the fact and the law, we fall back upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as it was presented to the Senate and acted upon by that body.

If we held simply to that, it become party in conspiring with the American ne gotiator to secure an ostensible agreement with the United States, which suppressed and concealed the real object of the same did not nullify and vacate it ab initio then it must be plain that the violation of ties, or a conscription? the convention, as ratified and made law in the United States, when England, in ish Honduras, concluded England and abrogated whatever rights, privileges, and immunities she might otherwise claim under

the treaty. We are aware that, in answer to this, it may be objected that later executive recog-Secretaries of State, if they did not cure the vice of the alleged contract, condoned fathers, sons, or brothers are fighting in

it. To any such contention we reply that the American Executive has not plenary. but only co-ordinate and strictly defined and confined, powers in relation to the treaty-making power. If the independent, personal action of Mr. Clayton, in agreeing Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was necessarily null and void, and of no effect—and that is not open to doubt-then the subsequent personal admissions or concessions of a falsely assumed fact in the same connecour Executive cannot bind the nation, in ontravention of our Constitution and laws. If foreign Powers choose to accept such violations of duty and fealty, it is their own lookout. The United States must gnorance the corruption, or the treachery of public servants whose limitations of nower are of notice to the whole world.

The Senate on Hazing.

at large will be bitterly and resentfully the real state of affairs in the Philippines disappointed if only half measures are ta- And what they will tell will not conducken by Congress. The amendment insert- to rapid recrusting for the new army. ed yesterday in the Military Academy Appropriation bill, is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It reads

"Under the direction of the Secretary of War, the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as shall prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadel found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the Academy and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein, nor to the Army of the United States."

Such a provision might accomplish something in the direction of reform, but we fear not much. Neither principals nor accessories in cases of hazing, under present regulations as we understand, can be compelled to testify against themselves or their codefendants, and fear of ostracism will generally keep victims silent. The remedy proposed by the Senate is not half drastic enough. The one way absolutely to put an end to the evil, is to provide a punishment for hazing so disgraceful and humiliating that no lad in his sober senses would think of risking it. Expulsion, plus twenty-five lashes on the bare back, is the specific for the disease.

Gloomy Predictions From London.

The pendulum of public opinion ap-pears to swing treaty-ward in London, to judge from today's news. The impression is growing that whatever may be the objections of Lord Lansdowne to the Hay-Pauncefote Convention in its present form, they will be without effect upon Lord Salisbury who, in usually well-informed quarters, is now expected to accept it without comment.

The rather peculiar story is going the rounds that as much as a year ago the Premier caused the American Government to be assured that he was willing to have this country fortify the Nicaragua Canal. and would not resist an indefinite suspension of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. We are not prepared to accord much credence to such a statement. If true the State Derartment could have prevented a great deal of friction over the matter in the Senate by confiding the facts to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Unless Mr. Hay were more British than the Marquis of Salisbury, he surely would have done this.

We are greatly afraid that there is substantial foundation for the latest prediction in regard to the impending action of the ministry. Yesterday we began to hope that the treaty might be rejected. It now looks as if the worst is bound to happen. The Hay-Pauncefote of the dead and buried Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, all of which we might be rid of in a day if the former were out of the way. The instrument as it stands is too accepted, and with thanks

Late developments in regard to the trouble in Venezuela are not calculated to place either the Asphalt Trust or its backer, the Administration in Washingthat the Clayton-Bulwer Convention was tended excuse for armed interference has an abortion and not a live birth. The been that the local Government has denied not the pretended agreement entered into it from Lake Felicidad without permitting prepared for Senatorial consumption con- ference. This view of the matter apparently is not borne out by the facts.

It would appear from evidence printed in a New York newspaper that the case for the trust is by no means as strong as its officers and Washington members would like the world to believe. It did receive valuable asphalt concessions from the Venezuelan Government, and near, but it is said not including, Lake Felicidad. But the trust occupied and 1852, that the Senate regarded the mutual Quinian Asphalt Company, it is claimed agreement not to affect colonization or acquired the right to work Lake Felici the acquisition of territory anywhere on | dad, which right was resisted by the Asica from South America, as vital, essential agreed to arbitration, and arbitrated with to the contract, and as the valuable con- the result that Lake Felicidad was de summated. If the Senate had known of the | the trust concession, and that the Warnunconstitutional and, on the part of Sec- er-Quinlan claim was good. But it seems retary Clayton, the corrupt and treach- that the trust would not submit to the erous secret article which he had signed award. Thereupon, we are told, it was with the British negotiator, by which notified by the Government to take the "It was not understood by either of matter into the courts. Instead of doing

ands," it is notorious that the convention . The more this scandal is probed the uglier it looks. There is yet time for Presi-Mr. Edmunds is on all fours with us in | dent McKinley to wash his hands of the asserting that the nefarious, secret ar- affair before it shall develop into someticle could not and never did bind the thing worse than it has yet become for the Administration. All this fanfaronado about the protection of American interests is a useless waste of breath. It wil up the real, ugly truth at the bottom of

Besides the volunteers who must be mustered out by June 30, it should be remembered that the term of enlistment o nearly, if not quite, fifty per cent of the evident that if the mala fides of the other Regular Army will expire during the current year. Philippine swamps and the establishment of the service as a reform school will make it difficult if not impossible to supply the vacant places in the

It is reported in London that Lord 1862, established the Crown Colony of Brit- Kitchener has finally decided upon a policy of extermination in South Africa, and has instructed his lieutenants to "take no prisoners." The Boer women and children are "reconcentrated" in laagers. under a somewhat unique system of management Those who surnitions of the treaty, by Presidents or render willingly are given enough to eat. Those whose husbands

the field get only half a ration. When their male relatives surrender, if they do, then the supply of food is increased Empire to adopt against a handful of o the secret and nugatory article of the freemen warring for their homes and liberty.

According to Republican predictions, the Army Reorganization bill will pass the Senate today by a safe majority. If they ion, were equally so. We may safely lay are right Mr. McKinley will have a power down the broad principle that the acts of placed in his hands which none of his predecessors ever was endowed with, and which most of them would have rejected as subversive of the spirit of the Constitution, since it deprives Congress of a not and will not be responsible for the power; namely, to dictate the strength and organization of the military arm of the Government.

The Thirty-sixth Volunteer Regiment is o be immediately brought home from Ma-While the country will be gratified to nila. There is a question if this is good earn that there is a disposition in the policy, from an Administration viewpoint. Senate to enact legislation in restraint of When these boys reach the States they the hazing habit at West Point the people | will disseminate information concerning

> The closing scenes of the Congressional Investigating Committee's work at West Point have disclosed the significant fact that the cadet corps prepared a story for court consumption. The scheme worked smoothly as far as the former military board of enquiry was concerned, but fell down before the merci-Dick, Clayton, and Driggs. The country now knows exactly what kind of cads, brutes, and cowards it has been harboring, supporting, and educating out of their proper station in life at West Point, among the many worthy youths who are or who have been trained in that famous school. The suggestion of Mr. Driggs, that there are probably twenty-five or thirty eadets who could be dismissed with benefit to the service and public decency, is no doubt correct, but probably falls short of the mark. The whipping post and a lot of weeding out are both needed immediately at West Point.

> The rioting at Corbin, Kentucky, night efore last, in which five people were killed and twenty wounded, as a result of little family difference over a love affair, is worthy to be enshrined in history by the facile pen of our great frontier poet, the Hon. John Hay. It reminds one vividly of a similar episode in Mr. Hay's Pike County experience, relating which he says:

"They piled the stiffs outside the door. They made, I reckon, a cord or more. Gals went that winter, as a rule Alone to spellin' school."

Mr. McKinley, although rapidly recovering from his attack of grip, is still weak, and his advisers think that he should take the greatest possible care of himself. That is an opinion which we heartily endorse. There is not the slightest objection to the destruction of any number of mountain lions by bullets from the gun of the Vice President-elect; but the country would mourn, indeed, if a shaft from the miraculous luck of that strenuous individual were to strike a shining mark, which, out of courtesy, w shall not more particularly designate

VENERABLE PREACHER DEAD. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Bates Expires in

Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Jan. 18 .- The Rev. Dr Laurence Webster Bates, eighty-one years, died sesterday afternoon at his home, Fulton Avenue and Lanvale Street Convention revives the worst provisions He is survived by a sister, Mrs. W. T Dumm, and a grandsen, Edward B Bates.

Dr. Bates was one of the most promi nent ministers of the Methodist Protest good a thing for Great Britain to be ant Church. He was born on the slope of lightly cast side. Probably it will be Emsham Mount, Burlington county, New

the Revolutionary War. In early life Dr. Bates took a leading place in the Maryland Conference and on commanded the most prominent ap He was recognized as a eloquent preacher, a clear and forcible debater, a wise counselor and a loval and

evout membe: of his church. He was president of the Maryland Con erence, twice president of the General Conference of the Methodist Union of Christian Endeavor, a member of the Board of Foreign Missions and trustee

of Western Maryland College.

During the last fifty years he is said to have done more than any other man in forming the policy of his church. He was a writer of repute and contributed many articles to the religious press. His brother the Rev. Dr. D. W. Bates, of the Maryland Conference, died in this city in

On His Dignity.

(From the Sioux City Tribune.)

Around the Pork Barrel.

(From the New York World.) nly opposition to the \$00,000,000 ri

A Shock to Patriot Dead.

Incongruous.

Senator Proctor's New Properties. Senator Proctor of Vermont is reported o have made millions out of the marble protection of the American workingman. ages. The wages which he rather low as anian employes will be rather low as compared to the scale in Vermont. Mr. Smith, the United States Consul at Leg-horn, in a communication to the State De-partment furnishes the following schedule: Wages per day, quarrymen, 38 to 77 cents; mill men, 28 to 48 cents; cutters, 38 to 68 cents; polishers, 38 to 68 cents; carvers, 58 cents to \$1.54, and sculptors, 77 cents Mr. Smith gives some very interesting

Mr. Smith gives some very interesting statements as to this industry, which is now to come under the supervision of an American Senator. He says:

"The so-called 'Carrara district,' embracing the communes of Carrara, Massa, Pietrasanta, Seravezra, Stazrema, and Arni, is the centre of this industry. Carrara and Massa are the two most impor tant, the former having a population in the city itself of 21,000 people, with an additional 21,000 in the mountain villages surrounding it and forming part of the

commune. These villages are inhabited almost entirely by the quarrymen and laboring class. The commune of Massa has a population of about 24,000. Broadly speaking, the entire male population of these two communities is actively engag-ed in some branch of the marble industry. "There are at present in the district 6:1 quarries in active operation, of which less cross-examination of Representatives 345 are at Carrara, 5 at Massa, and the palance distributed among the place amed above. In addition to these the are perhaps double this number which we been cremed and afterward aban-ned as being unproductive, or in which, for various leasens, active work has for the time being ceased.

To the ordinary observer, as well as one well informed in the practical working of the marble quarries in the United States, the system of quarrying, United States, the system of quarrying, handling, etc., at Carrara appears exceedingly primitive

"A few years ago a system of sawing the blacks out of the quarries by the use of an endless wire mounted on standards and pulleys, similar to those em-ployed in some of our quarries in the United States, was introduced. Its use, however, is very limited, and but very few of the quarries have adopted it, the old method of blasting, necessarily caus-ing a large amount of waste, being folwed. Months are consumed in drilling hand the necessary holes for the powder charges. Masses of marble often weighing 4,000 or 5,000 tons are thus toosened and thrown out from the face of the ciiff at one discharge; then comes the slow and tedious process of moving this mass into position to be sawed into marketable sizes. This sawing is done by hand power also; a single, narrow iron blade fitted into a large wooden frame and operated by two men, one at each end of the frame, with the aid of water and sharp sand, accomplished the work. Obviously, progress is extremely slow; weeks and even months are consumed in

The number of men employed is over

Many varieties of colored marbles are und on the mountains surrounding Carrara. Two varieties of blue dove-colored rara. Two varieties of blue, dove-colored marble, known as 'Bardiglio' and 'Pavonazro,' are well known in the United States, the latter especially being largely used and commanding a high price. Some new and very beautiful fancy marbles have recently been discovered near the villages of Graynana and Castelpoggio, north of Carrara. In the vicinity of Castelpoggio a very line variety of red marble is guarried. Some varieties of the wellquarried. Some varieties of the wellwn black and gold marble are found Monte d'Arni and Foce, near Carrara, is similar to that found at Porto Ve-re, in the Gulf of Spezia, having a ensely black ground crossed in all direc-ions by vellow velns. Besides these col-red marbles some fine cuyx has been dis-overed at Monte d'Arni. The merchants and exporters of Carrara also deal largely n the well-known Siena yellow marble nd the various varieties of the Numid-

an marbles. The latter are brought from he quarries back of Oran, on the north-ern coast of Algeria. "The extent of its commerce with all ontinue to do so for many more to come.

OLD DOMINION INDUSTRIES.

Gratifying Report Concerning the Tobacco and Cotton Output.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.-Commission r of Labor Doherty submitted his an nual report to the Governor, who will transmit it to the Assembly Wednesday. The commissioner's report is unusually interesting this year. The figures for the tobacco industry of the State show great activity. They indicate a most re-markable increase over last year. The reports from forty tobacco factories show that the total value of goods produced in 1899 was \$7,152,224.55. This is an in-crease over the last statement of \$4. 71.718.72. The total amount of capital

rested was \$3,566,390.76.

The total value of the products of the cotton mills during the year was \$5,656, 199.16. The iron manufacturing interest shows up splendidly. Never in the his-tory of Virginia has this industry presented such a favorable record. Reports from twenty-seven manufacturers give the value of products at \$5,570,484.40 for invested, \$7,502,6 mount paid in wages in 1899, \$3,980.

REFORM IN NEW YORK. A Difference of Opinion Concerning

Bishop Potter's Plan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The vigilance ommittee which Bishop Potter recently aid was forming as a result of his suggestion that such a body, composed of 25, 000 citizens, should organize to purify the city of vice and police corruption, will not be so large in numbers as was originally

When the persons who were forming the committee informed Bishop Potter ast week about the preliminary plans hey suggested a thousand persons as a suitable number of watchers to re-port violations of law. When Chairman Baldwin, of the Citizens' Committee of Fif-teen, and several other prominent mem-bers of that committee, learned that the Bishop's vigilance committee might con-tain 5,800 members, they expressed the opinion that into that numerous army of amateur detectives there would necessarily slip a number of foolish young men who would constantly bring reproach do

A Card From Major Eugene Fechet

I do not feel called upon to defend myse from any criticism concerning the management of the Arizona and Eastern Mining Company, Family Jars Only.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

With men like Edward Rosewater and W. H. Thompson in the field the Republican members of the Nebraska Legislature appear bent upon electing George D. Meiklejohn United States Senator and M. Hlawley, himself a Republican, once feelingly referred to as "an inflated ass."

Brisk Days in Pennsylvania.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Since the election for Senator is over, the Legislature may be able to get down to business, pass a law for the better protection of life and property by a State constabilary, a real ballot reform bill and the Guthrie act to apply general election laws to guard the purity of the primaries.

CARRARA MARBLE QUARRIES. NO FEAR OF A TIMBER FAMINE

the American Lumber Trade.

"The Lumber Trade of the United States" is the fitle of a monograph just issued quarries in his State which he owns. As by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations has been published in the newspapers, he lumber industry and trade, it finds, has was that of the Board of Delegates on has lately acquired control of the famous within quite recent years changed from Carrara quarries in Itaiy. Mr. Proctor a small scale of production to one in is a high-tariff man and believes in the which machinery, a large outlay of capiwhich machinery, a large outlay of capi tai, and a far-sighted policy of develop the has had, however, from time to time trouble with his operatives on the score of wages. The wages which he will pay his ling factors. This change is due partly to ment of properties are becoming controlthe growth of domestic demand and partly to the fear of prematurely exhausting our timber resources. The existence of surplus capital looking for new fields of investment has had a tendency to eliminate the small-scale lumberman; and the policy of European states in rigidly limiting the annual cut of lumber to something like the rate of increase in the growth of forest has forced European lumber-consuming interests to come to the United States and Canada, especially for hard woods and lumber for building purposes. As a result, the foreign lumber trade of the United States have reconsult. ed States has grown enormously. quite recent years it has developed from local to a world-wide commercial move-

> In the foreign trade, the Atlantic ports, the Gulf ports and those on the Northern Pacific coast have shared most liberally. More lamber is now being shipped from these ports and from the country as a More lumber is now the country as a these ports and from the country as a whole than at any previous time in the history of the country. The total exports of timber. Iumber, and manufactured wood for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to \$50,598,416. Imports of corresponding products, however, amounted to \$50,598,416. Imports of the public service, and the result has been that nothing further has been heard from the lady. 1900, amounted to \$50,598,416. Imports of the class over imports. About half of these imports come from Canada, consisting mainly of planks, boards, logs, and shingles, as the four principal items. Another principal feature in our timber imports is the tropical timber, including Cuban mathogany and cedar, Mexican mahogany and from Central and the result has been that hotely import has been been satisfactorily arranged.
>
> "The case of a young soldier at West Point was also promptly attended to, and, at the request of the father of the young man, nothing further was done, as he did not court any further publicity. Two cases of American citizens residing in Mocases of American citizens re outh America and Africa.
>
> The wooded area of the United States,

according to the United States, Geological scroning to the United States, Geological Survey, is 1,094,496 square miles, or 37 per cent of the land area. From this stand-ing supply of timber it is estimated that from 1,830 billions to 2,300 billions of board measure feet of lumber are available. The annual lumber cut has been es-timated for the year 1899 at 40 billions of B. M. feet; that is, we cut approximately 2 per cent of our national timber industry as a whole; yet they indicate that our timber supply is not disappearing at an alarming rate, provided the destructive waste of forest fires can be prevented. The and it is to the lasting credit of our Government and its officials, that they know ho sect and no nationality, but treat each and everyone coming before them on that the Middle States, from the Adirondacks and northwestern Pennsylvania, still supply a considerable market of more or less local character. The greatest areas of standing timber are found in the Southern States where the long-leaf and the short-leaf pine and the cypress are the leading features. In the Lake region of the

Northwest, including Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, we have the largest output, where the white pine and hemlock are the leading features. The Pacific Coast section includes the pine and fir forests of Washington and Oregon and the red wood of California as the leading kinds of timber. The Rocky Mountain States are as yet of subordinate compared with the Southern, Northern, and Pacific States Southern, American States and Pacific States Southern, Northern, and Pacific States. A comparison of Southern exports of timber, lumber and manufactures thereof with the total from the United States shows that Southern mining Claims Rights.

The trouble at Cape Nome between the two syndicates or "rings" that are fighting over the joists and scantlings; 51 per cent of the shingles; 72 per cent of the stayes; 75 per cent of all other lumber and 19 per cent of the manufactured lumber—a remarkable exhibit of the progress which Southern lumber products have made in the community, including the Government officials, and threatens to invade the Southern lumber products have made in the community. our foreign trade.

in northern California in the Eureka red-wood district. In the distribution of lum-ber by water Tacoma is the chief outlet on the Puget Sound. The redwood of Cal-ifornia is marketed very largely through San Francisco and Eureka. Portland.

ore, shows the heaviest shipments by rail of any point on the Pacific Coast.

In the Central States Minneapolis is the rincipal centre of lumber production and distribution for the white pine region. In point of production Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are about equal, and are still the leading lumber-producing States of the Union. From them the eastward movement by way of the Great Lakes amounted to 1,038,057,090 feet by way of St. Mary's Falls Canal in 1899. Within nese States the most extensively devel ped wood industries have arisen. Near ess of raw material has given furniture naking, the manufacture of vehicles, and arious other wood industries an advan-age which no other portion of the world

This report does not share the view that he country is in danger of a timber fam-ne. It takes the view that as soon as the evel of timber land values rises to the evel of lumber prices indiscriminate cut ing will be largely abandoned; the more ar-sighted policy of scientific forestry fill prevail and forest fires will be sysmatically prevented or controlled.

BALTIMORE GRIP VICTIMS.

One Death and Many Persons Reported III.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18 .- George Hronek died yesterday of pleurisy, superinduced by grip, at his home, 1530 Ashland Avenue. Mr. Hronek was thirty-nine years old, and had conducted a restaurant at Ashland Avenue and Bond Street for the ast seventeen years. He was well known in Bohemian circles, and was a member of Zeta Conclave, Independent Order of Hepiasophs, A widow, who was former-by Miss Mary Horney, survives him.

The gri: is playing havec with the Bal-timore public school system. About fifty teachers were unfit for duty yesterday because of this malady. With the twenty five who are absent from other causes of on leaves of absence this made seventy five places to be temporarily filled. Al chool Board are in service, and in add ion Superintendent Van Sickle is utiliz-ng about thirty of the eligible candidates for the Teachers' Training School this week. When that institution is opened next week these substitutes will be with-

About seventy members of the police orce were reported off duty and sick with the grip yesterday. This considerably cripples the work of the department, especially at a time when thieves and robbers are active in the city. issioner Sirich was the only mem

er of the Fire Board on hand yester-ay afternoon at the usual meeting hour. Both President Catheart and Commission er Parish are confined to their home

Pessimistic. (From the Philadelphia Press,) He-1 see they are making clothes now out sood fibre.
Sie O! what's the use? Somebody will be ure to invent a new kind of moth.

\$1.25 to Raltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday, January 19 and 20.

RIGHTS OF THE JEWS.

Seven Thousand Men Employed in Some Interesting Facts Concerning Simon Wolf's Report to the Union of

American Hebrew Congregations. One of the most interesting reports eard at the seventeenth council of the "Civil and Religious Rights," of which Hon, Simon Wolf, of this city, is chairman.

The report says, among other things "The board had a great deal of important work before it during the past year, not only work that embraced matters of interest of a local character, but also that which affected international affairs. It has been a very severe tax on the chairman, who has not only worked hard in the various branches of our government, but has had considerable correspondence with persons abroad, and also was compelled o go to New York twice and Philadel phia once for the purpose of securing favorable action in matters that came be-fore the board. There were eleven spe-cial cases in the Eureau of Emigration, iffecting the redeportation of worthy Jews who were looked upon as improv under the law. After a full and exha tive investigation on the part of your committee, each and every one of these persons were permitted to land, and have

cases of American citizens residing in Mu-rocco and one in Peru have received con-sideration. The solution of their claims is with the State Department."

The report compliments T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of the Bureau of Immigra-

ion, and adds that:
"Robert Watchhorn, who was sent to Romania to make a careful and intelli-gent report, discharged his duty with great justice and keen appreciation of the delicate work in hand. His reports were exhibited to your board, and I deem it due mately 2 per cent of our Lational timber resources annually. Of this cut, 13 billions are credited to the Lake region, 10 billions to the Southern States, 6 billions to the Northwest and North Atlantic States 5 billions to the Central States, 4 to the Pacific States, and 2 billions to the Mountain States, according to the "New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal." These figures are, however, only an approximation on the part of these familiar with the industry as a whole; yet they in licate that but we do ask as Ame.

treated with that same impartiality which our other fellow-citizens receive, and it has been generously and promptly given, and it is to the lasting credit of our Govand it is to the lasting credit of our Government and its officials, that they know erument and its officials, that they know erument and its officials, that they know connected with the work sixty-four years. but we do ask as American citizens to be treated with that same impartiality which

lows: "I would respectfully recommend that instead of having a large board, as heretofore, the number be limited to three or five, residing in Washington, Balthree or five, residing in Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia, where in case of some importance that needs prompt attending 10, the board could be convened and thus relieve the chairman of responsibilities, the seffution of which is often criticised, when in fact they should be commended, and therefore if this small board can be appointed, it is possible that the criticisms heretofore made might cease, and the work of your board receive more generous treatment."

There is some talk in Spain of abolishing builtings. Government support, but printe bull fighting in the provinces are just as likely to be suppressed in Spain as fare banks are in Dawson City, or any other region on this vast civilized continent. It can't be accomplished.

LITIGATION AT CAPE NOME. Judges Accused of Taking Sides in

ing over the gold mines on Anvil Creek is becoming so extended that it now involves when he first taught himself how to write plays it Southern lumber products have made in Senate and House of Representatives. The ant Church. He was born on the slope of Emsham Mount, Burlington county, New Jersey, in November, 1819. His ancestors were English Quakers who came to America and settle in New Jersey before ountry where no one has an interest in he Alaskan gold fields. A few months' sidence at Cape Nome seems to be fatal the reputation of Federal appointees, ho sooner or later become interested in the controversy and endeavor to promote protect the interests of their friends.

The claims in dispute were originally ocated by a squad of Laplanders, who ame over with the reindeer, which Dr. sheldon Jackson imported at Government expense to grow up with the country and curnish food for the natives. The Laps were joined by two Swedish sailors, who had worked in mining regions at one time and knew the color of gold when they saw it. Together they staked out claims on Anvil Creek at Care Nome and were the riginal discoverers of that bonanza. The Laps and Swedes sold out to a California syndicate headed by a man named Lane. A party of American miners, who believed, at least asserted, that foreigners were ot authorized to dig gold out of the sa-red soil of the United States, jumped the rea soil of the United States, Jimped the Haims and organized a syndicate under McKenzie, of North Dakota. The first United States judge in the Ter-

ritory, named Johnson, sided with the Lane syndicate, and resigned from the sench to become its attorney. The present Judge, named Noyes, from Minneapo-lis, has been accused of taking the part the McKenzie syndicate and appoint McKenzie receiver to work the entir roperty until the title could be settled a the meantime the Lane people appealed of the courts of California, which have ju-seliction. They reversed Judge Noyes' peision, ousted McKenzle from the rereviership, and now the Lane party is in possession. McKenzie has appealed to Congress, and so it goes. The mines are supposed to be worth millions of dollars. Some of the most important of the claims have been compromised by the pay-ment of money, but the others remain unettled, and are likely to be in permanen litigation.

CURRENT HUMOR.

The Test. (From the Philadelphia Times.)

"George, dear, you know you often wished beore we were married you could do some heroic
oct to show your love for me?"
"Yes, and I wish it still."
"Reait,? Then wen't you go in the kitchen
and give the cook notice?"

No Chance for Rust. (Frem the New York Weekly.)

Householder—I want you to send a man up to be house to take out the meter. scholder I am going away for three n-Oh, don't worry about the meter. It

> Takes Meals Whole. (From Tit-Bits.)

"Not the least, ma'am," cried the keeper, "he meyer bites; he swallows his wittles whole."

Well Recommended. (From the Glasgow Evening Times.)

Mistress-You say you are well recommended? Maid-Indeed, ma'am, I have thirty-nine exellent references.

Mistress—And you have been in domestic service? Maid-Two years, ma'am,

If there ever was a specific for any one copiaint then Cart-r's Little Liver Pills are a spec for sick headache, and every woman sho know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There are 75,000 Americans living in Paris. The manufacture of silk began in England three

A Jefferson City, Mo., jeweler has a clock, operated by weights, which will run for two years with one winding.

Rabbits are not alone confined to the West. They are in great abundance in Pennsylvania, where they are doing considerable damage to

A company has been formed at Wichita, Kan., to manufacture a preparation extracted from al-falfa, which is guaranteed to make thin people fat and fat people thin.

Mosquitoes were unknown in Switzerland until the completion of the St. Gothard tunnel under the Alps. The tunnel gave them a short cut te the land of William Tell.

The Sitka Indians have long quarreled over their clan totems, but recently they have held a grand paisver and wisely agreed to make the American flag their only totem.

The parents of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro bet, were both slaves in the antebellum days. An ordinance recently adopted in Cincinnati rovides that new tenements shall have a bath-

room for each suite of rooms having a separate hallway, and that remodeled tenements shall have one bathroom for each three rooms. Dr. John P. Wood of Coffeyville, Kan., who has just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday, has closed a contract for a series of lectures on "Longevity." Dr. Wood is still in the active practice of medicine.

William Ricketts has just completed his twenty-fifth year as mail carrier and coach driver be-tween Rising Sun and Aurora, Ind., missing but two weeks on account of sickness in all that time. The total distance he has traveled in this way is 393,120 miles.

New York is to have another high school in the New York is to have another high school in to borough of Bronx, to be called the Peter Coop High School, which is to surbuss all the off-buildings in that part of the State. The cost w be \$469,333, and the work will not be complet until the spring of 1992.

Captain Henry S. Eastham, who died at Berkley, Cal., the other day, began his naval career as a common seaman under Perry, and was one of the barge crew that rowed the commodore through the crowd of Japanese hoats on the famous visit to the Mikado.

Paris gave all her inhabitants a new century Faris gave all her inhabitants a new century present by reducing the octrol duty on wines, so that the ordinary workingman's family may save about \$23 a year on this account. It will reduce the city's revenue \$9,000,000, though it will be made up in other forms of taxation. Texas is comparatively a very sparsely cultivated State. In several counties there are very few

inhabitants. Bailey county has but 4 residents, Cockran has 25, Anderson has 37, Lynn has 17, and Dawson has 36. Twenty-five other counties have populations of less than 590 each. Back taxes to a considerable amount have been

collected in various parts of Iowa through the employment of "tax ferrets." In Polk county alone \$5,000 was dragged from delinquents in the month of December last, and twice that amount is expected to be realized this month.

Turquoise mining in New Mexico is of very remote origin. Many of the present mines, when

One of the most curious mines that is worked one of the most curious mines that is worked is in Tongkin, China, where, in a sand formation, at a depth of from 14 to 20 feet, there is a deposite of the stems of trees. The Chinese work this mine for the timber, which is found in good condition, and is used in making troughs and for carving and other purposes.

was his custom to witness the same piece six nights a week in order to learn the technique. He keeps a stock of character, plots, scenes, inci-dents and themes all lying ready for use and simmering in a dramatic stockpot.

An old lady who has lived in New York city on New Year's day and had little to say, except that "I don't know that the world is any better, but there's more of it," When she first crossed certain street and shout for a boat.

A young woman in Illinois, angered at the as-sertion of the editor of an Illinois paper that her weight was 214 pounds called at his office and Vice President-elect Roosevelt has been having

a fine time in the Western wilds on his hu excursion. He was nearly overtaken and eaten by a grizzly bear, who objected to the rough rider's invasion of his habitat, but a comrade's good aim knocked the bear out in one round. The Vice President-elect has killed a wild cat, It has been generally believed by those engaged in dairying that cows could not be milked by any

echanical milker. A Glasgow, Scotland, firm claims to have a machine that will do the wand wants to exhibit it at the Pan-American position at Buffalo next summer. The mil machine is said to be constructed on the partie system, with valves, suction tubes, etc. Friday is losing its terrors as a day of bad luck. Many people are now sufficiently devoid of tition to be married on that day of the week.

station to be married on that day of the week, Numerous births have happened on Fridays, as record, will show, and of those who made their advent into this lerrestrial sphere there are not probably one among thousands of millions who know of it or, if they do give themselves any uneasiness about it. When the present Czar of Russia was czarowitz he made an extended tour of the Orient, returning by way of Siberia. What he did and saw has by way of Siberia. What he did and saw has been recorded in one of the most magnificent books ever printed. It has been done into English, and the second volume made its appearance 2 short time ago. The work is splendidly illustrated, and altogether is the most superb book of its kind in existence.

The Ontario Government received last year \$76,997,21 in fees from incorporated companies. The revenue from this source has greatly increas-The revenue from this source has greatly increased in late years, being \$18,847.65 in 1896, \$20,-286.10 in 1897, \$28,520.10 in 1898, and \$67,551.95 in 1899, Last year 320 companies were incorporated by letters patent, 131 received licenses, and 45 were granted supplementary letters patent. This is an increase of 50 over 1899.

A Melbourne correspondent writes that in the lrought-stricken district of Mackay, Queensland, reparations are now active for the utilization of preparations are now active for the difficultion of artillery as rain-makers. Two large cannon are being sent west from Brisbane, while the local manufacture of mortars is being pressed rapidly. on. So the probability is, if the experiment proves successful, that a general bombardment of the heavens will be an action of the length and breadth of the whole continent itself.

Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society, is the recipient of an interesting and appropriate Christmas souvenir from the Rajah Juggarow, an Indian ruler, whose leanings are markedly favorable to the cultivation of science, particularly in astronomy. The gift has taken the shape of an ivory plaque of fine native workmanship, cut out in a fretwork pattern, the centre being occupied by a panel on which the Rajah has had engraved the greetings of the season and a reference to the century's close.

The old-fashioned mole catcher, formerly famous in English rural life is a thing of the past. He is rarely, if ever heard of in these days. When he followed his profession, so to speak, the When he followed his profession, so to speak, the mole-catcher was a distinct personality; he caught moles and nothing else, except a steat or weard sometimes by accident. But he did not, in certain parts of the south of England at any rate, call them moles; they were always "wants." Indeed, a mole is still a "want" in many districts. It is a pure anglo-Saxon word, like "wren," which has come down almost untouched through ten centuries.

Heurich's been aid the digestion, fone up the stomach, and bring the glow of health into your cheeks. 'Phone 634, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case of Maerzen, Senate, or Lager and enjoy good health.